

requested a conference with the officials of the great labor organization, and it was granted. About 10 o'clock Sheriff McCandless, after having had a talk with the representatives of the firm of Carnegie, Phlips & Co., drove up to the Amalgamated headquarters.

**He Just Jumped In.**  
Here he found President Weir, Secretary Martin, Trustee James H. McNeill and several other leading members of the organization. The situation was discussed for a time, and the best means to prevent bloodshed were the main features of the conference. The Sheriff asked what the men really considered essential, and President Weir informed him, in very euphratic language, that the scale as arranged by the firm was unfair, or at least was so regarded by all the workmen, and that their men would not and could not work at these wages under any circumstances.

"Tell me what I can do; I will do anything for you—anything I will do," said the Sheriff. "The firm has denied us a conference, and issued what its members term their ultimatum," said President Weir. "We have nothing more to ask. The scale is unfair, and we positively cannot accept it." "If they will consent to a conference, and agree to modify the scale, will you agree to meet them and try to arrange a scale that will be satisfactory to both sides?" asked the Sheriff.

"We are fairly well, but, understand, we do not solicit any conference, but if they are willing to meet us and talk the matter over we will not refuse to do so," was President Weir's response.

**Why They Were to Wait.**  
After some further discussion of the matter, the Sheriff said to the waiters, "I will bring you an answer." He ran down the stairs, and, jumping into his buggy drove to the offices of Carnegie, Phlips & Co. on Fifth avenue, and laid out the matter before the firm. The conversation that occurred cannot be given; but the result was that the Sheriff drove back to Amalgamated headquarters and invited the officials to accompany him. They went with him to the Carnegie office, where a very earnest and grave consultation was held about midnight. The company agreed to make some concessions, and to hold another conference. This was, for the interval, satisfactory, and the time was fixed for 9 o'clock in the morning. When this had been accomplished the Sheriff departed, hoping that matters would be satisfactorily arranged, and that the mill would soon be in operation.

One of the most startling and important matters that led to the concession on the part of the Carnegie firm occurred, but was kept an absolute secret, on Friday afternoon. The firm is evidently crowded with orders at the Homestead mill, and some of them must be filled at once. The firm has signed the scale for the upper and lower Union Iron Mills at Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third streets, and they are in operation at the prices fixed by the Amalgamated Association.

**Won't Roll a Pound of It.**  
In order to clear up the pressing orders at the Homestead mill, the Carnegie firm has ordered the 20-inch mills of these two works—Sam Waitweight and John Mills—were ordered to go on double turn Monday, presumably on Homestead orders. These are the only mills in the mill that are competent to do this work, and, as they are good Amalgamated men, their answer was:

"We will not work a pound of steel on Homestead orders, or on work to relieve Homestead, until the trouble with the men there is settled."

This, in addition to the exertions of the Sheriff, had much to do with the granting of the concession which was held yesterday. The two best rollers mentioned above are the best skilled rollers in the Amalgamated Association, and it will be almost impossible to fill their places.

But there is one more fact, that started as rumor, but was confirmed and clinched by THE DISPATCH Friday night, namely: The Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third street Union Mills of the Carnegie firm, with their nearly 6,000 workmen all told, were to be ordered out, and the preliminaries of the edict laid actually gone forth. The Amalgamated officials were as earnest as any of them in endeavoring to determine that, if this was to be a fight to the death, one side or the other would have to "die game."

**How They Looked Upon It.**  
The Amalgamated leaders considered it as much a release from their union mills scale for Carnegie to refuse his other Amalgamated employees to work on Homestead, as it would have been had he broken faith or refused to recognize any single department obligation in a mill where the scale was actually signed. They had, therefore, arranged to have the 6,000 Pittsburghers come out and join their Homestead brethren for "a fight to the finish."

All this, be it borne in mind, had taken place prior to Sheriff McCandless' suggestion and seeking the conference which the Amalgamated Association leaders did not feel at liberty to solicit. This midnight conference resulted in an immediate truce, pending further parley—so great and complete a truce that the Philadelphia thugs and Pinkerton guards en route—some of them at the very moment of the conference—were halted and told to await further orders before moving another step.

What happened yesterday is well and completely told in other articles in these columns. But the facts plainly narrated in this article—facts which it would be a sin of omission to omit—show the position of THE DISPATCH Friday night—what it brought the whole truce about, they would have been fully published yesterday, but that the Sheriff and Secretary Martin insisted the publicity would constitute such an obstacle to a truce as must result in a conflict and slaughter before night. That danger has been for the time removed.

## SCENES AT HOMESTEAD.

**The Strikers on the Alert—They Are Armed and Prepared to Fight—No Person Allowed to Enter the Mill.**  
The streets of the busy little borough of Homestead presented more than its usual Saturday night appearance last evening. Upon every street corner, in every store and shop, around the railroad stations, and even at Kennedy's picnic grove, where several thousand people went to give themselves up to the pleasures of the woods, the strike was the one subject of conversation. Despite the warnings that have been placed in all conspicuous places against talking of the strike, the conflict between labor and capital of such momentous importance to the people there, that they could no more keep from talking of the strike than they could from drawing their breath. Every man would ask his neighbor, "Will the conference this morning settle the strike?" The reply would be accompanied by a doubtful shake of the head, as if they thought a settlement could not be made. The women discussed it among themselves, and told each other their plans for the future. One woman who is the mother of about nine children and whose husband makes about \$4 per day, said she would cut down her Saturday

night purchases to about one-half what they had formerly been.

**Will Buy Cheaper Meat.**  
Instead of having a \$3 roast of beef for to-day's dinner, she said she would purchase something cheaper in anticipation of the long strike of the Amalgamated. This, but one of the many ways the wives of the strikers have begun to economize. They do not anticipate defeat, but are providing against any possible contingency.

When it was learned this morning that a conference between the representatives of Carnegie, Phlips & Co. and the officials of the Amalgamated Association was to be held, some predicted a speedy settlement of the trouble. When the telephone message from THE DISPATCH came at 8 o'clock, the firm was unfair, or at least was so regarded by all the workmen, and that their men would not and could not work at these wages under any circumstances.

**More Determined Looking Body of Men.**  
A more determined looking body of men than those who gathered around the various railroad stations, awaiting the arrival of trains, would be hard to find in West-Philadelphia. The men were waiting up on the 2 o'clock train. He had no sooner stepped from the car until he was covered by half a dozen pairs of eyes and his every movement was being watched. The station, where the upper gate leading into the mill yard is located. When the train had in sight fully 200 men gathered around the platform. They seemed to spring up by magic, and took their positions in front of the gate.

**No Black Sheep Wanted.**  
One man out of the train who looked as if he wanted to be a "black sheep." About two dozen men formed a circle about him, and began to ply him with questions. At last he said, "I am a good fellow, and I will do anything for you." He ran down the stairs, and, jumping into his buggy drove to the offices of Carnegie, Phlips & Co. on Fifth avenue, and laid out the matter before the firm. The conversation that occurred cannot be given; but the result was that the Sheriff drove back to Amalgamated headquarters and invited the officials to accompany him. They went with him to the Carnegie office, where a very earnest and grave consultation was held about midnight. The company agreed to make some concessions, and to hold another conference. This was, for the interval, satisfactory, and the time was fixed for 9 o'clock in the morning. When this had been accomplished the Sheriff departed, hoping that matters would be satisfactorily arranged, and that the mill would soon be in operation.

**Organized Labor Believed to Be Combining Regarding Homestead.**  
The following special telegram from Philadelphia last evening has an important bearing on the strike:

The report that a meeting of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor had been called and was to be held in Chicago on Tuesday next, has been confirmed. The meeting was called by the Knights of Labor, and the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the strike at Homestead. The Knights of Labor are believed to be combining with the Amalgamated Association in their efforts to secure a settlement of the strike.

**IS IT A K. OF L. RESCUE?**  
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**PITTSBURGH GET THREE.**  
The following special telegram from Atlantic City is self-explanatory:

John M. Kelly and a delegation of Pittsburghers arrived here today to take part in the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association. The convention was held in Atlantic City, and the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the strike at Homestead. The Amalgamated Association is believed to be combining with the Knights of Labor in their efforts to secure a settlement of the strike.

**THE GUSKY WELL A GUSHER.**  
The pure water well presented to the Allegheny public parks by Mrs. J. M. Gusky was completed at 8 o'clock last evening, and water of the purest quality was found in the mountain-white pebble rock. It was found to be an artesian well. The well was drilled by A. C. Darragh, an experienced oil well driller, and is about 150 feet deep. It will start out for Strasberger & Joseph of Federal street, Allegheny, on Monday, nearly opposite Race street.

**MADE VERY EMPHATIC.**  
The Central Trades Council has a large meeting last night, nearly every member being present when President Evans took the chair. The Homestead troubles were the main feature of the evening. The Council is believed to be combining with the Amalgamated Association in their efforts to secure a settlement of the strike.

**THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.**  
The Hotel Anderson will celebrate with a Dig Dinner. The fourth anniversary of the opening of the Hotel Anderson occurs to-day. The event will be celebrated by an unusual dinner. Very beautiful menu cards have been prepared as mementos of the occasion.

**There Are Five Candidates.**  
Five candidates have been announced for the position made vacant by the death of Chief Crow, of Allegheny. They are John Lehman and John Hunter, of the Friends' church; George S. Shattuck, of the Baptist church; William Paul, Jr., and Samuel B. Cluley.

**THE CONTRACTS AWARDED.**  
The Squirrel Hill Electric Railway Directors held a Business Meeting—The Road to be Completed.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Squirrel Hill Railway Company was held yesterday, and the contract for power was awarded to the Sprague Electric and Motor Company of New York City. The contract was awarded after a very thorough examination into the various systems now in practical use.

**HE IS READ OF MANY CORPORATIONS.**  
At a late hour last evening inquiry was made at the Fifth avenue residence of T. D. Messier, Third Vice President and Controller of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as to his condition. The whole community was shocked yesterday morning by the rapidly circulated information that Mr. Messier had been dangerously prostrated by paralysis, due to extreme heat, and was believed to be dying.

It will gratify his countless friends to learn that, though in a critical condition, Drs. Fleming and Hamilton express hope of saving the life of their distinguished patient. He had partially regained consciousness, and was being made as comfortable as possible.

For several days Mr. Messier had suffered severely from the extreme heat, but had been attending to his multifarious duties as usual. When he left his home for his office yesterday morning he complained of a feeling of lassitude. He had not been in his office quite an hour when a clerk, entering to present some unimportant signature, found Mr. Messier lying forward upon his desk moaning in agony and nearly unconscious. No time was lost in summoning Dr. Joseph N. Dickson, who did all he could with the aid of the company's staff.

**A VIGOROUS OCTOGENARIAN.**  
Major George W. Reed, of Butler, celebrates his 80th birthday.

Last evening Major George W. Reed, of Butler, with all his children, except Mrs. James T. Lane, of Davenport, Iowa, celebrated his 80th birthday at the residence of his son, N. P. Reed, Esq., Shadyside.

Major Reed is the father of the present President of the Commonwealth, Governor W. G. W. and J. P. Reed, all of whom were raised in Butler, the present residence of Major Reed. This anniversary has been celebrated yearly in this city at the residence of one of his sons, and is a day of great rejoicing to the family.

**WHY HE WANTS \$20,000.**  
A man who claims a debt was published to injure him.

Adam Cable, solicitor for the Adams Express Company, yesterday filed a statement in the court of the City of New York, to the effect that he had been injured by a man who claimed a debt of \$20,000 from the Adams Express Company.

**WAITING FOR THE GOVERNOR.**  
A hearing on a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Rev. J. P. Fleming, wanted for murder in South Carolina, was held yesterday in the court of the City of New York.

**DISCHARGED AND HELD OVER.**  
An alleged migrant woman acquitted while the other waits.

Alderman Cassidy yesterday discharged the alleged migrant woman, Mary Ann Cassidy, who was charged with the murder of her husband, John Cassidy, in South Carolina.

**THEIR GOOD WORK.**  
Compensation I and F Come From Johnston.

Colonel Percement, of the Fourteenth Regiment, with Companies I and F, returned from Johnston last night. Company C was left there, and will likely stay all summer. The majority of the members of this company live in Johnston. This ends the work of the military in Johnston so far as the Fourteenth is concerned. Colonel Percement received a number of highly commendatory letters from prominent citizens of the town, who were pleased with the work and behavior of the militia.

**WILL THEY REVISE IT?**  
Judges Ewing and Magee Are Asked to Amend the List of Retail Licenses—What Judge Ewing Says of It.

Judges Ewing and Magee, sitting in Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, were presented with a petition asking them to grant retail licenses for 250 more saloons. The petition was presented by Attorneys John S. Robb, F. McKenna, Joseph Cohen and C. C. Montooth. It was in behalf of S. Berg, Thomas Delaney, B. Gallis, Wm. Buckleisen and 100 other retail dealers who had been denied license by Judge White. The petition set forth that all the petitioners had been granted licenses in 1888, and obeyed the law; that they all have invested in their business the savings of their lifetime, all of which may be swept away; further, that the recent decision of the Supreme Court will establish a large trade of furnishing liquor in houses, etc., which would increase drinking in families and clubs. In conclusion, they asked the Court to revise the retail list and grant at least 250 more retail licenses.

Mr. Robb stated that they wished the Court to review the testimony taken before Judge White in the license court, and grant the licenses to the best of the applicants. Judge White, Mr. Robb said, had not seen the evidence in the license court, and a decision, there should be at least 250 retail licenses.

Mr. Cohen and Mr. McKenna supported Mr. Robb in his assertions. Judge Ewing finally said that he would take the petition and consider it, but he did not see the evidence in the license court, and a decision, there should be at least 250 retail licenses.

**MARSHALL, THE CASH GROCER.**  
Will Save You Money.

Since our friend "Andy" has got the gait and established the laborers' wages at 14c per hour, it is about time for us to rustle and take the pennies. You cannot figure out a fraction of time so small as it is worth, but "Andy's" income to each of us is worth that, don't you see, for we don't build up like the others.

Some people are mean enough to say a man cannot clothe, feed and educate a family of 6 or 8 children on \$10 per day. But very likely they are the former, for they are jealous of Andy. Everyone admits that all hard working, honest citizens can get on with \$10 per day, and the families in comfort and education, and \$10 must be enough, or Andy would not say it was.

Mr. Marshall, you know, ever since the day he got left when he tried to buy a seat in the British Parliament, has been a constant attendant upon him, professing to be a friend of his, although he has never seen the face of the man. Mr. Marshall showed recognition of the voices of his family, who are all present, his son Eugene arriving on a special train from Cresson at 8 o'clock last evening, having been accompanied by the former.

**THE KNOT TO YOUR HANDKERCHIEF.**  
To put you in mind of attending Kaufmann's wonderful flannel shirt sale to-morrow. Not many dollars nor 'twill save by taking advantage of this great manufacturer's sale of flannel shirts.

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**ON ELECTRIC METRES.**  
An Electrician Expatriates Upon Electrical Measurements.

**EVOLVED BY A PITTSBURGH EXPERT.**  
It Seems That Pittsburgh Gets Her Incandescency Very Cheap.

**WATTS METRES RUN FAST AND SLOW.**  
All the new customers of the local electric light company—incandescence—now come in on the meter basis," remarked a local electrician yesterday. "Many of the old customers are having electric meters put in, believing that they thereby will be able to save money, as compared with the old system of charging on the basis of the number of lights burned."

"The electric meter now in use was invented by a Pittsburgher in January last, and are being manufactured at the rate of 400 a week and sold in all cities where electricity is used. The standard is the 'ampere,' the amount of electricity burnt by a 10-candle power light in an hour. The meter gives numerals, hundreds and thousands, and although exceedingly delicate as to mechanism, requires no special care to keep it in order, and the agents who turn in the collector cannot possibly make a mistake, as the plain figures are before the eyes of the consumer all the time."

"The lamp-hours, as the ampere are called, are so plain to the consumer can compare the consumption to clean himself. Another point is that the electric current is always even, as is also the registration of the meter. The local price per 'ampere,' or lamp-hour, is 5 mills—the same as exists in the incandescence country. In Baltimore the price is 6 1/2 mills, and in New York and other places where coal is dear, the price runs from 7 mills to 1 cent."

**HOW RATES ARE BASED.**  
The rates are always based upon the local price of coal, whatever it may be. The company prefers the meter system, as it insures the consumer of the principle of the device on account of its easy applicability. Yes, the customer must pay for the meter, but he can easily save its cost in the simple matter of metering the supply. The Edison mechanical meter is a much more cumbersome affair, its measurements being made with a system of metal plates which require a regular laboratory in connection with each plant, and the services of an expert electrician to analyze the bills. The Edison meter, indeed, when fully understood. The gas that is the heaviest in illuminating properties, i. e., contains the most hydro-carbon, turns the meter the slowest. So that the best quality of gas registers very slowly in the meter."

"Gas consumers should not often be afflicted with enlargement of the heart when it entails curtailment of the pocket, and the general method is to turn in a medium of air, which not only lightens the gas, but causes the meter to turn faster."

**THUS CATCHING THE CONSUMER.**  
both on deteriorated gas, but in increased registration of the meter. This method works right up to the customer gets up on his hind legs and kicks. In some cities the air mixture meter is worked zealously to the detriment of the consumer."

The Government architect of the United States building at Buffalo was in Pittsburgh yesterday, and, according to the Standard Construction Company for the somewhat elaborate job of wiring the building for incandescence light. The same company is doing the wiring of the new building at Buffalo, Pa., and the State House at Albany, N. Y. Among the theaters being wired by the same company are the Casino at Buffalo, the Palace at New York City, the Syracuse Opera House, Harris Academy of Music, in Baltimore; the Evansville Opera House, in Evansville, Ind.; the Grand Opera House, in London is also being wired by this company.

**ITEMS OF INTEREST.**  
Handsome Printed Challis, new work, 15c and 20c.  
Dark Ground Domestic Challis, 10c.  
All-wool Challis, choice effects.  
White Ground Challis, 6c and 10c.  
Scotch styles white Zephyrs and fancy Ginghams only 20c a yard.  
Very choice new work in Ginghams at 10c and 15c.  
White printed Challis, in light and dark Ground, 10c, 15c and 20c.  
Stylish Stripes in fancy French, 30c and 35c.  
Bargains in Lace Stripes and Plain Muslins suitable for Aprons, Children's Dresses and Wrappers, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c and 20c.  
27-inch Hemstitched Embroideries, choice patterns, selling at 50c, 75c and 1.00.  
46-inch Flouncings, special values, 75c and 85c.  
75c a yard for best grade of India Silks.  
Low prices made on Mohairs.  
Low prices made on Fancy Dress Goods.  
Low prices made on Silk Goods.  
Children's White Suits and Wash Dresses all reduced in price.  
Ladies' Gingham and Satine Suits, neat and dressy, \$5, \$6 and \$8.  
Wool Suits for Traveling Costumes, \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$20.

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FOR MEDICINAL USE.  
California Wines at 50c per quart.  
Imported Liquors and Cordials at 50c per bottle.  
LOWEST PRICES.  
Finest Old Whiskies in Western Pennsylvania at same prices as elsewhere are selling.  
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